

# Kentucky Gazette.

NEW SERIES—NO. 46. VOL. VI.]

LEXINGTON, K. THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 16, 1820.

[VOL. XXXI]

## TERMS OF THE Kentucky Gazette. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, By I. T. CAVINS & Co.

The price to Subscribers, is, **THREE DOLLARS** per annum, PAID IN ADVANCE, or **FOUR DOLLARS** at the end of the year. All new subscribers must in every instance be paid in advance.

The terms of advertising in this paper, are, **FIFTY CENTS** for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and **TWENTY-FIVE CENTS** for each continuance; longer advertisements in the same proportion.

All communications addressed to the editors must be post paid.

All advertisements not paid for in advance, must be paid for when ordered to be discontinued.

## Agents for the Gazette.

We have found it necessary to appoint Agents in the different towns where the Gazette is taken throughout the U. States—to send a collector to collect the dues, the "toll" sent up the river. Although a small sum from each, yet with the Printer, it is from small sums larger ones are to grow.

Subscribers are requested to pay their subscriptions to either of the following gentlemen—Those who receive their papers where no agent has been appointed, are requested to remit by mail.

Bowling Green—Ford & Stevenson, printers.  
Bardonia—Mr. Grayson, p. m. or Mr. Barnett, Printer.  
Baltimore—John S. Skinner.  
Cincinnati—Post Master.  
Clarksville, Tenn.—Post-master.  
Danville—Daniel Barbee, p. m.  
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Edinburgh, Ill.—Post-master.  
Hill, C. J.—Post-master.  
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Louisville—Mr. Gray, p. m.  
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Millington—George Talbot, esq.  
Monticello—Henry Daniel, esq. or the Post-master.  
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Owensboro, T. Joseph Norrell, esq. or the Post-master.  
Riches—Post-master.  
Nicholsville—Dr. Young, p. m.  
Newarkville—Bartlett & Cox, or Post-master.  
New Glasgow—Post-master.  
Owensboro—Post-master.  
Philadelphia—Mr. Bache, p. m.  
Paris—Mr. Patten, p. m.  
Richmond—Mr. J. Turner, Printer.  
Russellville—Mr. Piper, d. p. m.  
St. Louis—Mr. Henry, Printer, or Post-master.  
Tennessee—Thos. Dubois & Co.  
Vernonia—Joseph W. Bryson, p. m.  
Winchester—Mr. Ritchie, p. m.  
Washington—Mr. Murphy, p. m.

## LOST.

A LARGE EAR RING of fine Gold, was dropped in Main-street, near the corner of Mill-street, on Monday the 18th inst. A gentleman in Domestic Clothing was seen to pick it up by a bystander, who it is hoped will leave it at Mrs. SAUNDERS' Millinery Store, where he will be rewarded for his trouble if he requires it.

Lex. Sept. 21, 1820—38

## Notice.

THOSE indebted to WILLIAM LEAVY, or to the subscribers, either by note or account, are particularly requested to come forward and settle their respective dues. WILLIAM LEAVY & SON. Lexington, 14th Sept. 1820—37-6t

## Rope-Making Business.

THE subscribers having rented Mr. Hart's Rope Walk for a term of years, the use of carrying on the

Rope-Making Business, its various branches, they will give the same to CASHES, &c. as delivered. Walk, where BLUE ROPE, GREEN and TARED ROPE, of all descriptions, may be had on the shortest notice, warranted of equal quality to any manufactured in the United States. They wish to purchase a quantity of TAR. MORRISON & BRUCE Lexington, Jan. 15, 1820—4t

## The Sign of the GOLDEN ROSE

Removed from No. 7, Cheapside, to No. 84, Main-street, the door below S. KEENE'S HOTEL, and will be open for the reception of visitors—where (as usual) the smallest favour will be acknowledged with gratitude. By their obedient servant, J. M. PIKE. July 27th, 1820.

## FOR SALE.

A LIFE estate, occupied by Geo. Adams for several years past, at Frogtown in Fayette county, of about

## 10 Acres of land,

lying the Mills, Still-house, two Stills &c. Smith's Shop, Store House, Dwelling &c. &c. As the same land was sold under a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court, full, some credit will be given, and possession given immediately. For terms, apply to DANIEL M. C. JAYNE, of Lexington. August 30, 1820—38-6

## LEXINGTON COFFEE HOUSE.

Benjamin Lauphear, STILL OCCUPIES THE HOUSE AT THE (Sign of the Indian Queen.) AND having employed Mr. WM. LONG, a gentleman of experience and veracity, to superintend his stables, he is determined that no gentleman shall have the least occasion to find fault, either with the House or Stable. He feels grateful to his friends and the public for their support hitherto, and hopes in future to merit and receive their patronage. He would do injustice to his feelings, were he not to return his most grateful thanks to his Masonic Brethren, for their kind and accommodating dispositions, manifested at the last meeting of the Grand Lodge. 36-4m Lexington, Ky. Sept. 7, 1820.

## Fresh Hogs' Lard,

FOR family use, for sale by the small or large quantity. Timothy, Blue-Grass, and an assortment of Garden Seeds, Best LAKE SHAD, smoked, SPANISH BROWN, WHITING, CHALK, and PAINTS, and OIL of every kind. A CLOSE BODY COACH, for Sale cheap. JOHN STICKNEY. Sept. 28, 1820—39-3

## CUT NAILS.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE, 40 KEGS 3d, 4d, 6d, 8d and 10d Philadelphi CUT NAILS, of an excellent quality, by the Keg or single pound. Apply to M. J. NOUVEL. Lex. Aug. 8, 1820—33

## BY THE PRESIDENT Of the United States.

WHEREAS, by various acts of Congress, the President of the United States is authorized to direct the public lands which have been surveyed to be offered for sale.

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that public sales, for the disposal (according to law) of Public Lands, shall be held as follows, viz:

At Franklin, in Missouri, on the first Monday in January next, for the sale of Townships 31 to 35, in range 26, west of the 3th principal meridian line.

At the same place, on the first Monday in March next, for the sale of Townships 31 to 35, in range 30, west of the 5th principal meridian line.

At St. Louis, in said state, on the first Monday in January next, for the sale of Townships 35 to 44, in range 1 & 2 east of the 3th principal meridian line.

At the same place, on the first Monday in March next, for the sale of Townships 35 to 44, in ranges 3 and 4 east.

At the same place, on the first Monday in May next, for the sale of Townships 35 to 44, in range 5 and 6 east, and of 43 and 44, in range 7 east.

At Jackson, in the county of Cape Girardeau in the said state, on the first Monday in February next, for the sale of Townships 34, in ranges 1 to 2, east of the 5th principal meridian line.

At Edwardsville, in the state of Illinois, on the first Monday in January next, for the sale of Townships 8 to 13, in range 9, west of the 3d principal meridian line.

At Vandallia, in the said state, on the 3d Monday in January next, for the sale of Townships 5 to 10, in range 1, east of the 3d principal meridian line.

At Vandallia, in the said state, on the 3d Monday in January next, for the sale of Townships 5 to 10, in range 2, east of the 3d principal meridian line.

At Vandallia, in the said state, on the 3d Monday in January next, for the sale of Townships 5 to 10, in range 3, east of the 3d principal meridian line.

At Vandallia, in the said state, on the 3d Monday in January next, for the sale of Townships 5 to 10, in range 4, east of the 3d principal meridian line.

At Vandallia, in the said state, on the 3d Monday in January next, for the sale of Townships 5 to 10, in range 5, east of the 3d principal meridian line.

At Vandallia, in the said state, on the 3d Monday in January next, for the sale of Townships 5 to 10, in range 6, east of the 3d principal meridian line.

At Vandallia, in the said state, on the 3d Monday in January next, for the sale of Townships 5 to 10, in range 7, east of the 3d principal meridian line.

At Vandallia, in the said state, on the 3d Monday in January next, for the sale of Townships 5 to 10, in range 8, east of the 3d principal meridian line.

At Vandallia, in the said state, on the 3d Monday in January next, for the sale of Townships 5 to 10, in range 9, east of the 3d principal meridian line.

At Vandallia, in the said state, on the 3d Monday in January next, for the sale of Townships 5 to 10, in range 10, east of the 3d principal meridian line.

At Vandallia, in the said state, on the 3d Monday in January next, for the sale of Townships 5 to 10, in range 11, east of the 3d principal meridian line.

At Vandallia, in the said state, on the 3d Monday in January next, for the sale of Townships 5 to 10, in range 12, east of the 3d principal meridian line.

At Vandallia, in the said state, on the 3d Monday in January next, for the sale of Townships 5 to 10, in range 13, east of the 3d principal meridian line.

At Vandallia, in the said state, on the 3d Monday in January next, for the sale of Townships 5 to 10, in range 14, east of the 3d principal meridian line.

At Vandallia, in the said state, on the 3d Monday in January next, for the sale of Townships 5 to 10, in range 15, east of the 3d principal meridian line.

At Vandallia, in the said state, on the 3d Monday in January next, for the sale of Townships 5 to 10, in range 16, east of the 3d principal meridian line.

At Vandallia, in the said state, on the 3d Monday in January next, for the sale of Townships 5 to 10, in range 17, east of the 3d principal meridian line.

## Sugar, Salt, Nails &c. THE subscribers have received per the STEAM BOAT FAYETTE—

BLEANS SUGAR, in Barrels, SHAD and MACKAREL, ALLUM and Liverpool SALT, CUT NAILS, of all sizes. And are in expectation of receiving within a few days, a choice collection of SUMMER GOODS, all of which will be sold at their usual low prices. TILFORD & TROTTER. Lexington, June 20, 1820—24

## Sugar, Salt, Bacon &c. SUGAR, ALLUM, SANDY, and KENTHAWA, BAON, ROSIN, BROWN SOAP, WHITE SALES, AX-S, &c. &c. For Sale at the Lexington Warehouse. AL-80.

8000lbs. first quality HEMP. WANTED, 20,000 lbs. clean well Cured GINSENG. C. BRADFORD. October 25th, 1820—43-3

## BAINBRIDGE At the foot of the Muscle Shoals of Tennessee River, (Alabama.)

THE subscriber has a commodious WAREHOUSE at this place, for the storage of COTTON and other articles. The Produce of other states will be stored and sold, and Cotton will be bought and shipped on commission. References. Messrs. L. & A. Gist, S. M. Perry & Co., Bainbridge. Bradford & Lowe, Huntsville, Ala. LEWIS DILLEHUNTY. October 26, 1820—43m [Ch. L. & A. G.]

## Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership of Gabriel Tandy, Samuel Thompson and Thomas January, trading under the firm of TANDY, THOMPSON & CO. is this day by mutual consent dissolved. The accounts remaining due to said firm, are placed in the hands of JAMES E. DAVIS, esq. LEWIS CASTLEMAN and TAYLOR & ALLEN for collection, to whom, as respectively presented, payment is requested to be made—and their respective receipts shall be acknowledged as sufficient discharges. GABRIEL TANDY, SAMUEL THOMPSON, THOMAS JANUARY. Lexington, October 17th, 1820—43-6t

## Woodford county to wit:

TAKEN up by Isaac McCuddy on South Fork of the Yellow Bay MARK, with some white hairs mixed, about 7 years old, 5 feet high, blaze face, one hind foot white blind in the near eye—appraised to \$50 this 1st day of July, 1820. THOS. STEVENSON, J. p.

## An Apprentice Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to take an apprentice to the Blacksmith's Business. A young man between the age of 15 or 17 would be preferred. Apply to the subscriber living on the Locust road, four miles from Lexington, near James W. Henderson's tavern. WILLIAM SMITH. November 2, 1820—3t

## New Beer & Porter.

Cornell & M. Mahon, PORTER AND BEER, OFFER FOR SALE AT THEIR BREWERY, MANUFACTURED this season, which they are induced to hope will be deemed superior to any in the Union. They have purchased Jars which are so constructed as to emit the drink by a tap, by which private families can be henceforth supplied with such quantities and such quality as may suit their consumption and taste. Country orders executed with punctuality and despatch. Lexington Brewery, Oct. 10—42m

## Rochester Springs,

A RE situated one mile South of Perryville, and one quarter of a mile East of the main road leading from Lexington, Ky. to Nashville, Tenn. Although there has been no accommodations for visitors at ROCHESTER SPRINGS until the last year, they have been visited for several years past by a number of persons, and a great many cures effected from the use of the water. As there are now such preparations made, as will justify its publicity, the subscriber solicits the patronage of the public, promising to use every exertion to render general satisfaction. Travellers are informed that a road has been opened a small distance from Perryville, by Rochester Springs, leading into the Nashville road, two miles below Perryville. WILL. S. ROCHESTER. Rochester Springs, April 15, 1820—16-3m

## SHOE MAKING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced the above business in Lexington, on Limestone street, a few doors below the Jail, where he will do any kind of

## Shoe Making or Mending.

Either coarse or fine, which he will warrant to be well executed. He will make SHOES in any pattern, by the Leather being found. At the lowest prices, for which he will take all kinds of country produce, at the market price. He therefore solicits a share of public patronage. THOMAS IVEY. Sept. 7, 1820—38

## Gazette Office.

Lexington, November 2, 1820.

THE undersigned, late one of the Editors of the Kentucky Gazette, intending shortly to leave the United States, it is desirable that all arrearages due the Office should be settled. The accounts will be made out in a few days, when it is hoped those in arrears will call and settle—if not, we will be under the necessity of waiting on them, either in person or by collector.

Those whose papers are sent by mail, are informed, that their accounts have been lodged in the hands of our agents or postmasters, to whom they are requested to pay their subscription, or remit the amount by mail. It is hoped this notice will be attended to, as it is impossible to wait on each individual for so small a sum. Mr. CAVINS will receive and receipt for all monies that may be paid. Joshua Norrell.

## NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between Samuel Trotter, George Trotter, Jr. and Robert G. Dudley, trading under the firm of ROBERT G. DUDLEY & Co. was dissolved in the month of December, 1815, and the co-partnership of the same parties composing the firm of SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER & Co. expired by limitation on the first day of January last—

Notice is therefore Given, That the Books, Notes and all other Papers of said concern are deposited with SAMUEL TROTTER, as partner and agent of said firms, for the purpose of receiving all debts due to them, and liquidating those due by said firms. It is necessary the parties concerned, that speedy payments should be made, and in case of failure suits will be commenced without delay. (Signed) SAMUEL TROTTER, JOHN POPP, JAMES TROTTER, Jr., Trotter, Jr. dec'd ELIZA TROTTER, Executrix. Lexington, Feb. 23d, 1820—8-4m

## AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

Extract from the Speech of Mr. BARRETT, of Vt. on the Tariff bill.

"There is an argument derived from the influence of machinery upon manufactures, which has been presented to the committee, because it seems to me to be entitled a very great weight. To make the application, I will first present a few facts. In a note to Lauderdale, on Public Wealth, page 294, it is said, that a machine at Derby contained 26,586 wheels and 27,746 movements, that work 73,66 yards of silk at every turn of the wheel; that is to say, 313,504 yds. or 18,499 hanks in four hours. In the same book, (p. 301), it is said, that in Scotland, it was estimated that a still could be discharged about once a day—In thirteen years afterwards they had arrived at such perfection as to discharge it almost twenty times in an hour at it upwards of five hundred times as often. These statements appear to be such as almost to startle credibility—Let us take some much more moderate, and which will answer all the purposes of my argument. In Ganilh's Political Economy it is said, that Sir Richard Arkwright's invention of the cotton spinning machine, shewed that kind of labour by two thirds and rendered it twenty times more productive than it had been before. In an implement to the Philadelphia address, of 1819, it is said, that a British spinner can, by the intervention of labour-saving machinery, spin as much by one person as requires in India sixty persons. Finally, in the same book it is said, upon the authority of a British writer, that the whole labouring population of Great Britain has its powers multiplied fourteen times, by machinery. The author makes a statement, which would reduce it to about twelve-fold. The general purpose for which I have made these quotations, is this—to present to the advocate of this bill a dilemma, from which it seems to me they cannot extricate themselves. The first part of it is that, if we have not the advantage of labour-saving machinery, it is utterly impossible to sustain competition against the foreign manufacturer; the other is, that, if we have that machinery, our other advantages are such that our manufacturers do not need any further protection from the government. The first proposition is, that it is impossible to sustain a competition, unless we have the advantage of machinery. If I were to take the case of the till, which I have stated, and rely upon that, it would be so striking, that the mere statement of the fact would supercede the necessity of argument or comment; for all will agree at once, that distillation carried on by a still discharged once a day, could not maintain a competition against that carried on by a still discharging five hundred times a day; that is to say, could not maintain a competition where the odds are 500 to 1. But, sir, I will not call this extreme case to my aid; I will not even use the much more moderate statement of the British machinery making one British spinner equal to forty Indian spinners, besides an allowance for the expense of the machinery; I will take the minimum estimate; I will suppose that the physical labour is multiplied twelve times by machinery, and I will ask, whether, even under these circumstances, we could possibly sustain a competition without ourselves having the aid of machinery? I will venture to answer the question for the committee, and say, it would not be possible; for the

obvious reasons; first, that the odds are twelve to one against us, with the exception of the cost and expense of the machinery; and, secondly, that if we attempted to balance it by eleven additional workmen, we should be subject to the enormous comparative disadvantage of paying the wages and maintaining the clothing food and maintenance of eleven persons; whereas the machines require no food or clothing, the only accruing cost being the interest of the original price, and the wear and tear of the machine. If it be said that we have not the machinery, then I answer, in the alternative, that, if our manufacturers have the capital, and will not appropriate it in that way, it is their own fault; if they have not the capital which would enable them to buy the machinery, then the government cannot furnish it; and without it they are not ready for manufactures.

"The second proposition is, that if our manufacturers have the machinery, their other advantages are such that they need no further protection from the government. Take for example, the two great articles of cotton and woollen goods—Upon these the existing duties are twenty five per cent; when, in addition to this, it is recollected that the raw material is raised here, whereas the foreign manufacturer has to purchase it at a considerably enhanced price, and that he is also subject to the charges and risk of transportation to this country, the whole advantage of the domestic manufacturer may be estimated moderately at thirty five per cent or more. As to the coarse cotton goods beyond the Cape of Good Hope, it is greatly more; because the duty is estimated on them as if their minimum cost was twenty five cents per yard, whereas, in point of fact, it is not more than ten cts. If, with this advantage, we cannot sustain the competition, it argues such a want of skill or economy, or something else, as to show that we are not yet ready for manufactures.

"But I will not detain the committee longer with hypothetical reasoning, but will come to some facts, which will show that it is the want of perfect machinery, which makes the great difference against us. It is said, in the supplement to the address of the Philadelphia Society, which I have before referred to, that we have been England out of our market in hats, shoes, boots, and all manufactures in shipbuilding; and the reason assigned in that work is, that these are all works of the hands, where labour-saving machinery gives no aid. But, sir, in the same address we are presented with the results of a cotton manufactory near Boston, from which it appears that 300 persons, consisting of 14 men and 286 women and children with the aid of power looms and other machinery, produce at the rate per annum of 1,200,000 square yards of cloth, amounting, at 25 cts. per yard, to \$300,000; which, after deducting the price of the raw material, leaves 240,000; equal to 800 dollars to each hand. This surely is a result which any capitalist ought to be content with; and, accordingly we are informed that the owners of the establishment are satisfied, and ask no protection from the government. In the same address we are told, upon the authority of a report of the committee of commerce and manufactures, in 1816, that in the year 1815, there were engaged in the cotton manufacture about 100,000 persons, consisting of 10,000 men, 66,000 women and female children and 24,000 boys, made only 81,000,000 of cloth.

"Now sir, it will be seen, by a comparison of these two statements, that if the 100,000 persons, in the year 1815, had made a quantity of cloth in the same proportion to their numbers, as the manufactory near Boston did, instead of 81,000,000 yards, which they did make, they would have made 500,000,000 yards. It will be seen also, that taking the quantity of cloth which they actually did make, to wit, 81,000,000 yards, and allowing the same proportion to the persons engaged, as in the manufactory near Boston, (called I believe, the Waltham) instead of 100,000 persons, there ought only to have been 16,200 engaged in the manufacture. And what, let me ask, is the cause of the enormous difference between these two results? Sir, the book itself assigns the reason, which I will give you in its own words: speaking of the product of the Waltham Factory, it says, 'the reason why the result of the calculation so far exceeds the proceeds of the 100,000 manufacturers in 1815, as stated p. 201, is, that the machinery of the establishment near Boston has been brought to the last degree of perfection; and the power looms which afford immense facilities to the operations, were very rare in 1815.' Here then is the very principle for which I am contending, namely, that when we have the best kind of machinery, we do, in point of fact, a prosperous business. If that be the case, I contend that it is not to be expected that we can furnish the capital to purchase this machinery, when it is not owned; and if the manufacturer have this capital, he wants not

governmental aid, but only the appropriation of his own money, together with ordinary care and prudence in the management of the establishment. I forgot, sir, to mention another decided advantage in favor of the American manufacturer, which is, the greater cheapness of provisions, a consideration entitled to considerable weight in the account. If it be said, that the wages of labor are higher in the United States than in Europe, I answer, first, that the same supplement to the Philadelphia address, to which I have so often referred, seems to consider the rate of wages as not being any considerable objection. But it is indifferent to me whether the wages of labor be considered too high or not. Gentlemen may have this point either way. If they be considered not too high, then there is no reason, upon this account, to ask for protection; if, on the contrary, they be considered so high as to make it difficult for the American manufacturer to sustain a competition against the European, then there results from that fact, an inference almost irresistible against our manufacturing at present. To make myself understood upon this point, I must ask the attention of the committee to the nature of the wages of labor, and the circumstances which make it high. Capital will never long be appropriated to any business that does not yield the ordinary profit. The wages of the labouring men employed must always be subordinated to that profit can be calculated. If, then, those wages be high and the business yet carried on, it appears satisfactorily that after the payment of such wages, it is capable of yielding the usual profit—Any description of business which whilst it yields the usual profit to the capitalist, affords higher wages to all the laboring men employed, than any other business is more promotive of the public and private prosperity of the country than that other. But further, the rate of wages depends upon the demand for labor; as that demand is increased by the increasing wealth of the country and cannot otherwise be increased, so the greatest degree of demand will be for that description of labor which is most productive. When, therefore, I am told that the present pursuits of the country afford high wages to labor, and so high that manufacturers cannot pay them; I answer, then, that manufactures are less profitable than those pursuits, and, consequently, they ought not to be sustained at the expense of pursuits yielding more profit than they do. But, sir, why do I pursue this investigation further? We have been told, by the Speaker, that there are millions of capital now waiting for and seeking an employment. I will add, that I have understood a large sum could be borrowed by the government, at five per cent. We have been told, too, and the declaration has been reiterated and reiterated, that there are thousands and tens of thousands in the United States, who, for want of employment, are unable to maintain themselves and families. If all these ideas be correct, then, I appeal to the candor of the committee, whether manufactures ought to receive any protective protection? From repression, it would seem that capital is want laborers out of employment course that a small profit would be satisfactory; and that wages of labor be small; and we know the fact have stated to be correct, that provisions are cheap, our materials at home, and, in short, if we have machinery suited to the purpose, we have every advantage in our receipt that of experience, and we can command from abroad."

"During the last half of the invention of Arkwright's train of improvements in the labor of machinery used. I have understood of information which state, that the combined machinery employed in manufacturing, of one hundred men. If we suppose the labor of all the employes in that to be equal to the number of able-bodied men, I think it does no labor will stand in proportion of one to two. There cannot be skill and enterprise the requisite for the one, other."

"Three inventors of the last half century had happened to be from the other, content to constitute progress of the use of that of Arkwright was entitled two. The world was for the one, other."

Blanks of  
FOR SALE AT



## A BILL

To establish the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

WHEREAS it is deemed expedient and beneficial to the state and the citizens thereof, to establish a bank on the funds of the state, for the purpose of discounting paper and making loans for longer periods than has been customary, and for the relief of the distresses of the community: Therefore,

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That a bank shall be, and the same is hereby established, in the name and on behalf of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, in the town of Harrodsburg, under the direction of a president and 12 directors, to be chosen by joint ballot of both houses of the general assembly, who shall continue in office until the next stated session of the general assembly, and until their successors chosen in like manner, are appointed to act; and the said president and directors shall appoint a cashier, clerks, and other persons necessary to aid in conducting the same, and they shall take from the said cashier, annually, bond with sufficient security, in the penalty of not less than one hundred thousand dollars, payable to the commonwealth for his good behavior, and for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office.

§ 2. The president and directors of the said bank, elected in the manner aforesaid, and their successors in office shall be, and are hereby made a corporation and body politic, in law and in fact, by name and style of the "president and directors of the bank of the commonwealth of Kentucky," and shall so continue until the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty; and by the name and style aforesaid, they shall be, and are hereby made able and capable in law to have, purchase, receive, possess, enjoy and retain to themselves, and their successors, lands, rents, tenements, hereditaments, goods and chattels, of what kind, nature, or quality soever, and the same to sell, grant, alien, demise, dispose of, to sue and to be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, in courts of record, or any other place what soever; and also to make, have, and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew at pleasure; and also, to ordain, establish and put in execution, such by laws, ordinances and regulations, as shall seem necessary and convenient of the said corporation, not being contrary to the law or constitution, hereby established; and generally to do and execute all and singular such acts, matters, and things which to them it shall and may appertain to do, subject nevertheless, to the rules regulations, restriction and provisions in this act.

§ 3. The whole capital stock of said bank, shall be exclusively the property of the commonwealth of Kentucky; and no individual or corporation, shall be permitted to own, or pay for any part of the capital of said bank.

§ 4. That the said president and directors shall have power to issue notes signed by the president and countersigned by the cashier, not under the denomination of one dollar, nor over one hundred dollars, on behalf of said corporation, for such sums and with such devices as they may deem most expedient and safe. They shall also be capable of exercising such other powers and authorities, as may be necessary for the well governing and ordering the affairs of said corporation, and of promoting its interest and credit.

§ 5. That the capital stock of said bank be 2,000,000 of dollars, to be raised and paid in the following manner to-wit:

All monies hereafter paid into the treasury for the purchase of the commonwealth, all monies hereafter be raised for the vacant lands west of Tennessee, and so much of the capital of the state in the bank of the commonwealth shall be set apart for the use of said bank, and the same shall be appropriated by law, to the use of said bank; and the stock of said bank, shall be paid in the following manner: To-wit: The sum of 1,500 dollars per annum, payable half yearly, and the cashier of said bank shall be allowed the sum of 1200 dollars per annum, payable as aforesaid, and the president and directors shall make such allowance to their clerks as they may think right, not exceeding the amount to be paid to the cashier, payable as aforesaid.

§ 14. That the president of said bank, shall be allowed the sum of 1,500 dollars per annum, payable half yearly, and the cashier of said bank shall be allowed the sum of 1200 dollars per annum, payable as aforesaid, and the president and directors shall make such allowance to their clerks as they may think right, not exceeding the amount to be paid to the cashier, payable as aforesaid.

§ 15. That no loan to any individual shall exceed the sum of 1000 dollars, except to the directors and the president of the principal bank, and any branch thereof, who may severally borrow from said bank any sum not exceeding 2000 dollars, upon the same terms and conditions as other individuals.

§ 16. The president and directors shall keep fair and regular entries (in a book or books to be kept for that purpose) of their proceedings; and on any question where two directors shall require it, the yeas and nays of the directors shall be duly inserted on their minutes, and those minutes be at all times on demand, produced to the legislature, or any committee thereof who may be legally authorized to receive the same.

§ 17. That the bills or notes of the said bank, shall be receivable at the treasury of the state, and by all the tax collectors and other public officers, in all payments for taxes or other moneys now due, or to become due to the state, and by all collectors of the county levy; and all the notes issued by said bank, shall be payable and redeemable in gold and silver.

order, free of expense, discount bills of exchange, current money, and notes with two or more securities, who shall be jointly and severally bound, at a rate of interest not exceeding one per cent. for sixty days; & shall have power to make loans to citizens of the state in the nature of discounts on real estate, secured by mortgage, with power to make sale of said estate in default of payment: Provided, that the sum so loaned, shall never exceed one half of the real unincumbered value of the property so mortgaged: Provided further, that the loans shall never be for a longer period than one year, nor draw a greater interest than at the rate of six per cent. per annum which shall always be payable in advance, And provided further, that no loan shall in any case be renewed, unless the interest for such re-loan, shall be paid in advance: And provided further, that the directors for the time being, shall not call in more than one tenth of each loan at the time they shall become due, without giving sixty days' notice thereof; and all every person or persons, failing to make payment, shall be deprived in future of credit in said bank, and shall be liable to suit immediately for the amount due.

§ 9. And be it further enacted, That the total amount of debts which the said bank shall at any time owe, whether by bond, bill, note or contract, shall not exceed double the amount of the capital stock of said bank; and in case of excess, the directors under whose administration it shall happen, shall be liable for the same in their private and individual capacities, and an action of debt may in such case be brought against them, in any court in this state, having jurisdiction by any creditor or creditors of said corporation, and may be prosecuted to judgment and execution, on any condition, covenant or agreement to the contrary notwithstanding; but this shall not be construed to exempt the said bank, or the lands, tenements goods or chattels of the same, from being also liable for, and being chargeable with said excess.

§ 10. That not less than seven directors shall constitute a board to do business, of whom the president shall always be one, except in case of sickness or necessary absence; in which case, his place may be supplied by any other director, who may be selected by the directors or a majority of them.

§ 11. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the president and directors of said bank, to make such arrangements and regulations, as will secure to the citizens of each county in this state, a just proportion of the capital aforesaid to be loaned, which proportion shall be ascertained agreeably to the taxes to be paid by each county to the public treasury for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty; and when any payment shall be made into the bank hereby established, it shall be the duty of the president and directors thereof, so to conduct the proceedings as not to reloan to citizens of any county, the same, or any part thereof, originally intended for another county; but the sum or sums thus paid in, may from time to time be re-loaned to citizens of the same county, so long as may be consistent with the interest and safety of the institution hereby established; and the said president and directors shall not receive in discharge of loans made by them, any thing but the notes hereby created, specie, or the notes of such banks as shall be at par at the time such loans are payable.

§ 12. That no person who may be a president, or director of any other bank, or a stockholder of the United States bank, shall be eligible to the office of president or director, to the bank hereby created.

§ 13. That it shall be the duty of the president of said bank, to cause an accurate and detailed report of their proceedings in execution, to be made to each session of the general assembly, and during the first week thereof, setting forth in said report the names of the persons borrowing money, and the amount so borrowed, and the manner in which the same is secured.

§ 14. That the president of said bank, shall be allowed the sum of 1,500 dollars per annum, payable half yearly, and the cashier of said bank shall be allowed the sum of 1200 dollars per annum, payable as aforesaid, and the president and directors shall make such allowance to their clerks as they may think right, not exceeding the amount to be paid to the cashier, payable as aforesaid.

§ 15. That no loan to any individual shall exceed the sum of 1000 dollars, except to the directors and the president of the principal bank, and any branch thereof, who may severally borrow from said bank any sum not exceeding 2000 dollars, upon the same terms and conditions as other individuals.

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§ 17. That the bills or notes of the said bank, shall be receivable at the treasury of the state, and by all the tax collectors and other public officers, in all payments for taxes or other moneys now due, or to become due to the state, and by all collectors of the county levy; and all the notes issued by said bank, shall be payable and redeemable in gold and silver.

§ 18. That the value of the property mortgaged under this act, shall be as

certained to the satisfaction of the president and directors. And in order to secure the president and directors from being actually from impeding, any person or persons, who shall apply to them for money on loan, shall produce to the board for their inspection, a clear and valid title in fee simple to the property proposed to be mortgaged; which said property shall be valued upon oath by commissioners appointed for that purpose; and such person or persons, so applying to borrow money of said bank, during the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, shall state distinctly on oath, the use for which said money is intended: Provided nevertheless, that said bank shall not loan any money to any individual or individuals, during the said year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, except for the purpose of paying his, her or their just debts, or for the purpose of purchasing the live stock or produce of the country for exportation.

§ 19. And be it further enacted, That, the mortgage to be taken in security in this bank, may be taken in the following form, in substance, to-wit: I, A. B. do assign over and transfer to the president and directors of the bank of the commonwealth of Kentucky, (here describe the lands particularly) which lands I declare to be in mortgage for the payment of \_\_\_\_\_ dollars, with legal interest at six per cent. per annum, from the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, and I do agree, that the same may be exposed to sale, if I do not pay the principal and interest at the time when the same may become due, and payable. Witness, my hand and seal, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 18\_\_\_\_, which mortgage shall be accompanied with a note or bond for the sum so borrowed, and shall be valid to all intents and purposes.

§ 20. That all mortgages taken for loans of money under this act, shall be considered as being of record from the date thereof, and shall have priority of any mortgages or conveyances of the same property not previously recorded in the county in which the land lies. And the person or persons, applying for a loan of money, shall produce a certificate from the clerk of said county, in which the land lies, that there is no co-tenant or co-claimant upon said land in his office; and shall moreover, make oath before the cashier of said bank or branches, before he shall be entitled to receive the money or amount of the discount which he may obtain on the mortgage of said land, that there is no incumbrance or better claim in law or equity, that he knows of, or believes, or the said land: Provided however, that the mortgage so taken by the bank, shall be recorded within thirty days after the execution thereof, in the county in which the land so mortgaged lies.

§ 21. That the president and directors of said bank, shall establish one branch thereof and no more, in each judicial district in this commonwealth, existing at the end of the present session of the general assembly, except the judicial district in which the principal bank may be located, for the purpose of discount and deposit, and shall annually appoint a president and eight directors, and other officers of such branches, and fix their salaries and prescribe their duties, and shall allot to the branches a due portion of the active capital of said bank, according to the elevation of this act.

§ 22. That the bills or notes under the seal of the said corporation, which shall be made to any person or persons, shall be assignable by endorsement thereupon, under the hand or hands of each person or persons, if his, her, or their assignee, or assignees, and so as absolutely to transfer an vest the property thereof, in each on every assignment or assignments successively; and to enable such assignee or assignees to bring and maintain an action thereupon, in his, her, or their own name or names; and bills or notes which may be issued by order of the said corporation signed by the president and countersigned by the principal cashier, promising the payment of money to any person or persons, his, her, or their order, or to bearer, though not under the seal of said corporation, shall be binding and obligatory upon the same in the like manner, and with the like force and effect as upon any private person or persons, if issued by him, her, or them, in his, her, or their private natural capacity or capacities, and shall be assignable and negotiable in like manner as if they were so issued by such private person or persons, that is to say, those which are or shall be payable to any person or persons, his, her or their order, shall be assignable by endorsement, in like manner and with the like effect as foreign bills of exchange now are; and those which are or shall be payable to bearer, shall be negotiable by delivery only.

§ 23. That no president, director, officer or servant of the said corporation, shall be concerned either directly or indirectly, in the practice of advancing or loaning out the funds of the institution, at an illegal rate of interest, whether the same be done or effected under the form or color of a purchase or exchange of notes, acceptances, or due bills, checks on banks, acknowledgments, or any other way or manner whatsoever; and all every such president, director, officer, clerk or servant of said bank, who shall be concerned as aforesaid, in any such practices, shall forfeit and pay, for each offence, one thousand dollars, to be recovered by an action of debt, in any court of record having jurisdiction of the offence, one half to the use of the informer, the other half to the use of the state.

§ 24. That all the interest arising from the loans and discounts which may be made by the said bank, after the payment of the necessary expenses, shall constitute and be considered as a part of the annual revenue of the state, and subject to the disposition of the legislature.

§ 25. That in all cases where the amount loaned shall be in arrears or due, the president and directors of said bank, shall be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered, (if they shall think fit) to advertise the mortgaged property for sixty days, in one or more of the newspapers printed in this state, and make sale of so much of the mortgaged premises, to the highest bidder for cash, or notes of said bank, as will pay the amount due; and the president and directors are fully authorized and empowered to make conveyances for the same to the purchaser thereof, or buy the same in, if they shall think fit, for the benefit of the institution.

§ 26. That the president and directors of the said bank, shall have power to appoint five commissioners in each county, to value and appraise the land which may be offered in mortgage to the bank; and every valuation of land in any county, shall be signed by three of the commissioners; and the president and directors shall have power to fill up all vacancies, or to remove any such commissioners at pleasure.

§ 27. That the assessors appointed by the president and directors of the said bank, to value lands to be mortgaged to said bank, shall receive each for their services, not exceeding one dollar per day, to be paid by those who borrow money from said bank.

§ 28. That the treasurer of this commonwealth be and, he is hereby authorized and required, to furnish the president and directors of said bank, with such sum or sums of money as may be sufficient to procure plates, and other things necessary to carry the said bank into full and complete operation, not exceeding 7000 dollars.

§ 29. The general assembly shall, and may, from time to time, make such changes and alterations in the constitution of said bank, as may be deemed proper and expedient.

§ 30. No loan shall be made by said corporation to any government or state, except to the commonwealth of Kentucky; or to any person or persons residing in any other government, state, or territory; or to any corporation or body politic, chartered or incorporated by this or any other government.

§ 31. The president and directors of the principal bank, shall prescribe the form of the notes to be executed by the persons borrowing money of said bank, or the branches thereof, and whenever a loan may be made to any person or persons, the person whose name is first subscribed to the note of hand, shall have the right to control the amount loaned, by his check or otherwise; and the notes so executed, may be put in suit by the said bank, at any time they may think proper, after they become due; and all such notes of hand, shall be debts of superior dignity, and shall be paid first by executors and administrators.

§ 32. The cashiers of the branches respectively, shall annually execute bond to the commonwealth, in the penalty of not less than fifty thousand dollars, with two or more securities, to be approved of by the president and directors of the bank to which he may belong, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office; and the president, directors and other officers of the branches, shall possess the same qualifications, and take the same oath which is required to be taken by the officers of the principal bank.

§ 33. The president and directors of the principal bank, shall cause the said bank and branches to be put into full and complete operation, on or before the first day of May next, or otherwise, as soon as practicable.

§ 34. Be it further enacted, That, the several branches established agreeably to the provisions of this act, shall immediately after the first day of October in each year, and oftener if required by the president and directors of the principal bank, report the amount of all loans and the names of the individual borrowers, and how the same is secured.

§ 35. That the notes of the principal bank of Kentucky shall be receivable in payment of all debts due the bank hereby established. And the revenue of this commonwealth unappropriated at the close of the present session of the general assembly; also, the revenue hereafter collected, which may remain in the treasury unappropriated, annually, shall constitute a part of the capital stock of said institution, and shall be paid over to the cashier of the bank by the treasurer, subject to such appropriations as may be made from time to time by law.

§ 36. Be it further enacted, That the total amount of notes issued, and debts contracted by the institution, shall not exceed \$2,000,000 previous to the next session of the legislature.

§ 37. Be it further enacted, That no person who shall be a member of the present legislature at the passage of this bill, shall be eligible to the office of president, director, cashier or clerk, of the said bank, or any of its branches, until twelve months after his term of service shall have expired. And when any officer in said bank, shall be elected to either branch of the legislature, he shall thereby vacate his office in said corporation.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions have been reported to the Senate by Mr. Flournoy, Chairman of a Committee.

The committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to the pecuniary embarrassment of the country, present—

That after mature reflection and at-

tentive examination of the premises, they draw the following conclusions: That from a train of occurrences, over which human foresight or exertion could have had but little or no control, the country in relation to its pecuniary matters, has been and still is, in a state of unusual pressure and distress.

That although the industry of the people has not been relaxed, nor the usual fruits of the earth denied, yet there is a weight of calamity existing, unequalled by any times that have passed, known to your Committee.

That a train of causes have led to this unfortunate result; some of them, and we deem the most of them, are wholly unconnected with individual acts of extravagance, or impropriety of any kind whatever.

From thence, we are led to conclude, that no adequate means of bettering the times now remain within the grasp or power of individuals, and that no united effort, apart and independent of Legislative assistance, can be resorted to, that will be calculated to afford relief, or even alleviation to any considerable extent.

RESOLVED, THEREFORE, (as the opinion of your committee) that it is the duty of the Legislature, and that it is practicable to pass laws that will give relief to the good people of this Commonwealth.

RESOLVED, That it is highly expedient that inducements should be held out by law, for the creditor to receive, and the debtor to pay debts, in good property.

RESOLVED, That from the diminished stock of currency, and a want of market, both foreign and domestic, for our produce, that payments in full cannot be enforced, of all the recognizances and revolvings bonds that will fall due in the ensuing year, without great and unreasonable sacrifice of individual property.

RESOLVED, That a part should be paid as said bonds and recognizances become due, that the extinction of debts may be going on, and that the balance should be paid in installments as fast as will be practicable.

RESOLVED, That litigation ought to be discouraged, and with that view, laws should be made to increase the securities for the faithful payment at law being had against defaulting debtors.

And lastly, RESOLVED, That to give relief, and to accelerate any measure of relief, however salutary in its provisions, an increase of the circulating medium will be necessary & indispensable. The channel or channels through which it should run your Committee will offer no opinion upon; but barely state, that there is no doubt, but what the present Bank of Kentucky, under proper regulations, can be made highly conducive to the object.

FROM THE FRANKFORT ARGUS.

A man was found dead yesterday in the Kentucky river just below the Island opposite town having apparently been drowned some days ago. If he was ever known to the people of this place, his features were so disfigured as not to be recognized. He was of middling stature, his hair was cut short, he had on a short coat of blue cotton cloth, had no suspenders to his pantaloons. What other marks there were about him we have not heard. He is supposed to have fallen in and been drowned in attempting to cross on a temporary bridge of plank laid for foot passengers at the ford.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger.

BARON BERGAMI.

We copy from a Paris paper the following article, purporting to be an abstract of a pamphlet published at Paris by Baron Bergami, giving an account of his own life.

Bergami enters into no details as to his birth, but confines himself to simply stating, that his family, after having once been rich, became poor—a disagreeable change, which, however, has nothing extraordinary in it, or very instructive to the reader. He says he was born with a strong source of enthusiasm, and was ardently devoted from his earliest youth, to sacred books, so that at one time he seriously entertained the thoughts of entering into holy orders. But an unexpected occurrence dissipated this intention. The reading of the Bible had nearly made him a Priest, and the music of a French regiment, which was marching under his window, made him a soldier. He entered the French army, and, having distinguished himself, he was made an officer. It was in this quality that he found himself under the orders of Gen. Pino, and not, as he assures us, in quality of courier, which has been so wickedly affirmed. He explains afterwards, how it happened that he was mistaken for a courier.

While he was in the service, an apparently insignificant occurrence took place, which powerfully influenced his future destiny. He was present at a marriage, which was splendidly celebrated at the house of the Countess C., whose daughter was about to be married. A renowned gipsy fortune teller was called in to calculate the young lady's nativity. A mysterious grotto, similar to that of the Sybil of the Enid, was prepared for purpose. This contrivance, joined to the reputation of the Sybil, influenced the imagination of Bergami, and the fortune teller found him disposed to listen to her with the most entire confidence, where she came to announce to him that he would humble himself to be exalted, and that a great Princess, to whom he would render great services, would one day make his fortune. Struck with this oracle, Bergami, to begin to humble himself, quitted the service, and secluded himself in a cottage, which was certainly not the way to meet the Princess and

nounced to him by the gipsy prophetess. This idea probably soon occurred to him, for he left his cot to repair to Turin. He had learned that a Princess of Napoleon's family had just arrived there, and he was anxious to know whether it was she who was to change his fate. On passing in front of the theatre, he saw a great crowd assembled. The Princess had gone in. He entered, palpitating with fear and hope; but the countenance of the Princess produced no effect upon him, and he produced still less upon the princess, who did not appear to have perceived him. Hence he concluded that this was not the recounter that destiny had in store for him, and he quitted Turin. It was some time afterwards that he heard speak of the Princess of Wales, of whose virtues and benevolence all the world boasted. A voice within whispered that it must be she whom the oracle had announced to him, and he felt an irresistible desire to enter into her service. Unfortunately the household of the Princess was complete, and she only wanted a courier. Bergami hesitated to offer himself in this capacity; but, recollecting the words of the fortune teller—"Thou wilt humble thyself to be exalted"—he thought that the moment to humble himself was come and the hand that lately had wielded the sword, no longer hesitated to handle the post-whip.

Bergami, thus disguised as a courier to serve a Princess, somewhat resembled the hero of a romance. In a short time nothing was wanting to render the fidelity of the portrait complete, for he had the happiness twice to save the life of the Princess on the route to Naples. His modesty does not allow him to enter into any detail of his duplicate adventure he speaks only of the gratitude of the Princess. Arrived at Naples, he was distinguished by then reigning prince, as he was also by one of the Princess's ladies of the bed-chamber, who appears to have entertained serious projects with regard to him. She wheedled him into a tete-a-tete; but Bergami was firm, and withdrew from this trial like a chaste Joseph. The enraged lady sought revenge, and having heard of the costume which the Princess intended to wear at a masked ball, she put on the same attire, and, passing herself off for her august mistress, she was but too successful in her contrivance.

Such is the manner in which Bergami develops the commencement of his time, an account suspicious which, however, his sister, and his daughter, Victorine, soon partook of the Princess's madness, and followed her in her travels, of which Bergami gives a succinct itinerary. He explains, but without details, the various circumstances adduced by the witness for the prosecution on the Queen's trial, he also mentions the particulars, such as the attachment which the Victorine conceived for an ass (which was purchased for her to travel in the desert) to such a degree, that she would not be separated from it, and the animal was in consequence, remarked, and it afterwards followed the court of the Princess. We learn also that the Princess and Bergami, each adorned (se coefficient) their heads with the halcyon of a melon, as a resource against the piercing sun beams, and that the cook, who neglected a precaution, became an idiot. On that very day, Bergami, wearied at finding the dinner was not forthcoming, went to hasten it, and found the cook dancing on the sand, making a turnstile of his staff, and exclaiming that he was one of the Knights of Richard Cœur de Lion!

Bergami speaks of the Queen's trial with very laudable circumspection. He shows himself penetrated with a gratitude towards her, which appears very natural. He thinks that what he has said will suffice to excite the curiosity of the public, and the sale of his 'Memoire' will probably prove to him that he is not mistaken.

He announces that he waits the issue of the trial of the Queen to speak more openly, and name the personages whom he only indicates. We may therefore, look for a second part, which will not be less curious than the first. We entreat him, however, to remember, in this second part, that he owes his celebrity only to the part which he plays in a too famous trial; that the public are much more interested in whatever relates to himself personally; and that consequently, he ought to speak of himself only so far as what he may have to say, is connected with that great affair which makes him an important personage.

## Copartnership.

THE undersigned, late of Philadelphia, inform the public, that they have formed a connexion in trade,

At New-Orleans,

UNDER THE FIRM OF  
A. & G. ELIOT.

For the transaction of COMMISSION BUSINESS.

ANDREW ELIOT,  
GEORGE ELIOT,  
New-Orleans, Oct. 17, 1820—45

## LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the plantation on which Mr. George Hunter now lives (possession given on the first of March next) about six miles from Lexington, and near the road leading to Winchester. Of this tract of

186 Acres of Land,  
There are about 80 in cultivation, under good fence—never failing springs of fine water—a good comfortable dwelling house and barn, and other houses—an Orchard of about 300 large Apple Trees—also, Cherry, Pear and Peach Trees. For this valuable plantation for which I have been offered \$80,000, I am now willing to take something less than \$8,000 dollars paid down. For further particulars refer to Mr. George Hunter, who lives on the premises.

JOHN CAUGHEN  
November 2, 1820—45



THE NEW BANK.

The bill incorporating "The Bank of the Commonwealth," will be found in this day's paper. Some alterations will no doubt take place in its passage through the Senate—for its passage through that body in some shape or other, is said to be certain. The necessity of a property law for the benefit of those who are not able to comply with all the terms of this Bank, can not be questioned, if relief is at all necessary in our country. We intend to be very sparing of our objections to the provisions of this bill, except in one case, and that appears to us a radical defect, which if not soon repaired, will bring the whole fabric to the ground.—We mean the latter part of the 17th section, which permits the holders of the notes of this bank to demand gold or silver in payment. It will be recollected, that the President and Directors may be sued and held to bail—the bounds of our prisons would then present a sight unheard of; that they will be sued and continued in the bonds so long as they remain in office, cannot be doubted without a provision is made in a subsequent section. If the officers of the Bank and its property were exempt from execution upon all matters relating to the same for a reasonable period, it might render the big words in the 17th section harmless; but an alteration of the section in question may serve the purpose better. We confess that we are enchanted with the thoughts of this Bank, for the same reason, no doubt, that the ship-wrecked sailors kindly grasped the hand of the deformed *Caliban* on his desolated island, as the best company the place afforded. As our greatest want is money, and that for a life time only, we think it would be an improvement in the law to be more liberal in fixing the limit to loans.

The following is the state of the polls in this county for Electors, to choose a President and Vice-president:

|                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| Bodley, : : 289   | Prewitt, : : 77  |
| Russell, : : 274  | Bledsoe, : : 47  |
| Johnson, : : 200  | Payne, : : 41    |
| Lavior, : : 168   | Chambers, : : 23 |
| Johnson, : : 168  | Beatty, : : 13   |
| Nicholson, : : 12 | Dougherty, : : 2 |
| Leathers, : : 11  | Moore, : : 1     |
| Todd, : : 6       | Berryman, : : 0  |
| Stapp, : : 3      |                  |

E. Saxonos, esq. cashier of the U. States branch bank, has been appointed cashier of the branch at New-Orleans, to fill the place of Mr. Saul, resigned.

It is said that among the Italian witnesses a Priest was smuggled into England, disguised in the dress of a lady, whose business it is to give absolution from day to day of such sins as the ladies and gentlemen from his country might commit in testifying against the queen.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LETTER III.

TO WILLIAM T. BARRY,  
(Lieutenant Governor.)

MASON COUNTY, October 20.  
SIR—I do assure you that the opinions which I have expressed respecting our judiciary, are not the result of any temporary ebullition, but of more than twenty years reflection and experience. Yet, I will admit, that when I was informed that the Judges of the state had become the most active partisans at the last election, I could not refrain from expressing my indignation on the subject, and through you, to the people.

When a boy, I had read of Judicial tribunals, which had kept aloof from party feelings; of a Roman Consul who had sacrificed himself upon the altar of patriotism; of an Aristides, who would know neither friend nor foe upon the judgment seat; and of the Athenian Areopagus, so famed for the equity of its decisions, that even foreign powers made it the umpire of their disputes. All these examples of indelible virtue, excited my admiration; and I hoped, that in the days of revolution, I should see *Justice* revived. I had read too, of the sufferings of Sidney; and of the conduct of the infamous Jeffreys who tried him; and I hoped that that and other trials of the same character would furnish a lesson of admonition to my countrymen.

But, in all these pleasing anticipations, I have often been disappointed, since I became a man. I have seen Judges degrade the ermine which they wore, by descending into the arena of faction and party. Need I remind you of the trial of Col. Lyon, and his punishment under the sedition act, for writing a letter before that act was passed, and his treatment on the occasion or other trials of the kind? to the numberless "political" charges given by federal and other judges, to grand juries? and the recent charge of Judge Story to a Boston grand jury, respecting the Missouri question? It is most true, that the principles of the Sedition law, which was intended to gag our mouths, and put down our voices, are abandoned, because the

people would not bear them: it is likewise true, that Judge Chase was impeached for usurpations: it is also true, that the federalists and their judges, cry out, that they are of no party: But, as serious truths, now present themselves for the consideration of the people.—Power, which is always action, and on the watch now insidiously endeavour to do, what it failed to accomplish, by open violence. There is no gag law; but presses are purchased. There are no impeachments; but judges are bought over, or are united into a *cast*, to secure for each other political power; and the no-party-men, are securing their great objects, by the modern doctrine of *amalgamation*. Upon these subjects, sir, a few general remarks, are proper at the present moment. To any people, the press must become as useful, as purchased, as if put down by force. If the impeachment of a Judge, becomes but a *solemn force*, as it was found to be, in the trial of Chase, the federal constitution in that respect, is, as Patrick Henry predicted it would be, a *dead letter*; and it is impossible for it to be otherwise. Let a federal Judge, say for example in Kentucky, be ever so corrupt: let him violate law, morality, or justice; let him play the tyrant towards you or me; can either of us afford the expense of a visit to Washington city, and then await the tedious trial of an impeachment? Were either of us to attempt it, I venture to say, we should be laughed at by congress, and come home ashamed of our folly, with our cash gone, and our pockets empty and our grievances undressed. If you could not carry on such a prosecution, I ask you, what is the remedy of the poor man against injustice and oppression? But, sir, how much more difficult would it be for you to succeed in your prosecution, if you saw arrayed against you a president of the U. States, who had been elevated to that distinguished station by the influence of the judiciary of the nation, and all its numerous officers and defendants and their relations and connections? You see every day the members of congress, who alone can vote for impeachments, and alone are to try them, sent abroad on profitable missions, or appointed to lucrative offices. When such *sops* are thrown out to *Cerberus*, who can expect him to growl? The same observations apply as justly, to our state Judiciary.—Impeachment as to them, is as impracticable; and will rarely be attempted; and the position I prove at once, by shewing you that during the twenty-eight years which have passed since we have become a state, but three or four petty justices of the peace have felt its influence, and been removed from office. Is this because they do not cry? Far from it! For their conduct is so much the daily subject of complaint amongst the people, that if the voice of the latter could be heard, justices and judges would nearly as often lose their places, as the members who usually compose our Legislature.

My reason, about members of congress, is not particularly directed at the present national executive; but to the general practices of the federal government for a series of years, and is intended but as an illustration of what may be expected in our own state, unless some attempts be made to apply a corrective. My object is to induce you to undertake the task of securing to our state a firm, independent and impartial judiciary; one which will acquire the confidence of all; one which shall be aloof from the influence of power; one whose members will not act in concert to secure for themselves *other* stations—in fine, to see something like another Athenian Areopagus. Is this the case now? Having said a peep of a *Kentuckian* about me, I dare not answer the question; for I cannot, to my own satisfaction.

Our judiciary, to have acquired for themselves this high reputation, should long ago have kept aloof from the broils, turmoils, contentions, quarrels, factions, and elections of the times. When they become partisans they should cease to be judges. When they mount the stump, or become candidates for popular favor, their independence is gone. And, when they form themselves into a *political cabal* to swap offices amongst themselves, and elevate their members by intrigue and artifice to high political stations, it then becomes time for the people to enquire; if they should not hold their offices by some other *tenure* than that of *life*—The last election I shall never forget; and I hope the people never will. No shall I forget that of 1817—when judges mounted the stump to defeat the new election question; and that even on the floor of the legislature their partisans *insolently* threatened the majority of the people, that if they dared to elect a new governor, the mighty court of appeals would pay no respect to his official transactions. The threat I then considered to be *idle* one; but it impressed my mind strongly with the opinion, that judges who arrogate to themselves the power to decide on the constitutionality of acts of the legislature, should give no opinion on such subjects before threats were passed, nor even prejudice a cause before it was regularly prepared and argued before them by the parties. Last year, sir, the legislature was *insolently* threatened in the capital where you now are with the decision of the *Federal* court if it dared to pass relief laws.—Would not this fact, alone, be sufficient to induce judges, who had any delicacy of feeling, or of sentiment, to avoid expressing any opinion on the subject? Respect for themselves would have required it, if they had not even known that Philadelphia and Baltimore *durst* would bring the question before them; and that the people expected that they would not pronounce judgments like the

fabulous Radamantis, judge of hell, decide first, and hear the parties afterwards.

On every view then, sir, which I take of this subject, I am more convinced that when a man puts on the ermine of the judge, he should cast aside the robe of the politician. What will produce strife between other men will excite it between the private citizen and the judge; for they have alike the same feelings and passions.

This is human nature; and until heaven organizes man anew, it will not be otherwise. The most deadly animosities which arise in society are produced at our elections. Can I have the most perfect and entire reliance on the impartiality of a judge, who is to decide my cause, whose views, and principles, and projects, I have opposed on such occasions? We there quarrel, and dislike and prejudice succeeds; and I will soon begin to think, however honest my judge may be, that I must guard against his passions and prejudices, by a change of venue, or removing my cause to another county; and such reasons I have heard many assign for their votes. But this is attended with trouble and expense to the parties, and if possible ought to be avoided. There are other reasons: Judges have been known to lean on particular lawyers; and in such cases the people soon find out the *favorite*. Lawyers are often candidates; and will not this be often a sufficient reason to many to side with the judge at an election, if the favorite be employed against them? But if the favorite be employed against them, then they most certainly have as good a reason to remove their causes to other counties as if the judge was opposed to them, if they wish to obtain justice for themselves.

I have no doubt you will admit, that all the facts and remarks which I have made are correct.—You may however ask me, how you may at this time effect any good object? Before I answer this question fully, let me say to you, that my remarks are addressed to the people as well as you; and that I wish them as well as you to abhor the practices at which I have struck. The moral energies of the people, whenever exerted for their own benefit, must always be attended with success; and in no age with more certainty than this. But as to your power.—You are a member of the senate. When nominations for the promotion of a judge are made, you can enquire if he ceased to be a factionist when he became a judge, and if he has been so, vote against him; and if he is also in the power of the legislature, to place the salary of the judge upon a footing which will correspond with the present price of all the necessary articles of life. In this day of economy and retrenchment, their salaries are worth one hundred per centum more than they were four years ago. And, when most of the judges are against relief, is it not time for the people to relieve themselves from the task of paying them more than their services are worth. I am willing to pay the judges for salaries; but if they have no bowels for the people I can have none for them.

MARCELLUS.

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 30.  
The fast sailing ship *Imperator*, capt. Lee, which arrived last evening, in 21 days from Liverpool, has put us in possession of London dates to the 4th inclusive, and Liverpool of the 6th instant. All London appears in commotion, on account of the proceedings in the trial of the queen, which re-commenced on the 3d. The streets were filled with a much greater crowd than had appeared since the first agitation of the business. Between 10 and 11 o'clock, (says the English Chronicle) it seemed as if all the populace of London and the vicinity had collected between Black Friar's Bridge and Millbank, covering not only the Strand, and the space from Whitehall southward, but Black Friar's, Waterloo, and Westminster Bridges, and every intermediate street from which a view of the river could be had or hoped for. At 11 o'clock, although a great part of the procession had passed, it was impossible to get nearer to Waterloo Bridge than the houses on the north side of the Strand opposite to it. The number of boats far exceeded that collected by any of the annual shows on the water. Among these, three large steam boats filled with passengers, made a conspicuous figure. A very large barge, with flags and a band of music, contained the chiefs of the procession, and many "maces."

About 10 o'clock the business commenced in the House of Lords. After some preliminary matters had been disposed of, the Lord Chancellor called upon the queen's attorney general to enter upon her majesty's defence.

Mr. Brougham then addressed their lordships in an eloquent speech of great length, which occupied him two days. It necessarily divided itself into two parts: his comments upon the evidence, that had been given in support of the bill of pains and penalties, and his development of the evidence to be adduced in defence of her majesty. This luminous speech occupies fourteen columns, closely printed, of the *Globe* newspaper.

FROM THE FREE AMERICAN.

One point made by the queen's counsel, is very important. Her majesty is described as having displayed such propriety of manners, that she was deserted by the Italian nobility! It is asked, why none of those illustrious characters were summoned, to testify to such facts? It is asked, why this important fact should rest upon the testimony of dis-

carded servants, spies, and the refuse of the human race. Sundry other points are urged by this eloquent counsel, with great propriety and force.—France, with all her power, while all Europe was prepared at her feet, was unable to overthrow the English monarchy. This reminds us of a passage in the play of *Pizarro*—

Pizarro, (addressing Elvira, a scornfully says) thou art a woman.

Elvira.—A woman! knowest thou that, and tremblest not; thou whom neither the terrors of the elements, nor the fury of the foe, were able to alarm—thou art lost!—a woman has decreed thy fall!

From France.—The ship *Bayard* has arrived at New-York in 28 days from Havre. It was reported in Paris that a frigate was preparing to bring out Mr. Hyde de Neuville to negotiate with our government at Washington; and it is expected that the differences between the two countries would be amicably settled.—The markets on the continent remain very dull.

George W. Campbell, our late minister to Russia, arrived in the *Bayard*, from Havre.

The Paris dates are to the first of October.—The *Moniteur* of the 30th of September, is nearly filled with an official account of the birth of the young Prince, the son of the Duchess of Berry.—The Prince has been named Henry Charles Ferdinand, Dieu-donne. (God's gift.)

The following is an extract of a letter from Paris dated Sept. 29.

"Some important arrests have taken place within the last 24 hours; public rumor cites several of the most celebrated revolutionary characters in France. I am only able positively to announce the names of colonel Fabvier, Mr. Corcelles, the son of the Deputy of Lyons, and M. Combes Sieyes, a Prefect during the hundred days, and a nephew of the constitution-making Abbe Sieyes."

A London paper of the 3d, mentions, that despatches have been received from Persia, which announce to Ministers the intrigues of the Russian Agents in that country, and indicate the designs of the court of Petersburg. The regular army of Russia now in Georgia and on the line of the Caucasus, is upwards of 100,000 men, and the Russians have possession of a place on the Caspian sea, near Asterabad."

NAPLES.

The intelligence from Naples is to the 12th of September. A letter of that date states, "that accounts had been received from Sicily of a sanguinary battle between the Royalists and Palermians, in which the latter were defeated with the loss of the greater part of their force; and that colonel Costa had entered Palermo, on the 9th at the head of his army. The battle is said to have taken place about sixteen miles from Palermo, and the news to have been received by telegraph, and is generally credited."—A London paper of October the 2d, says, that several letters have been received, which furnish the same intelligence.

The Emperor of Austria has addressed a note to the German Courts, respecting the affairs of Naples. The emperor says:—

"The late events in the kingdom of Naples have proved more clearly and impressively than any other preceding occurrences of this kind, that even in a regular and well governed state, among a quiet, temperate people, satisfied with their government, the poisonous influence of revolutionary sects may cause the most violent convulsions and a sudden revolution. For it is clearly demonstrated, that the intrigues of the Carbonari alone, without any external impulse, without any even plausible pretext, caused those seditious movements which induced his Majesty, the king of Naples, in a moment of embarrassment, to lay down the government to dissolve all the existing authority, and to proclaim a Constitution absolutely foreign to his country, and as yet untried, even in the country which gave it birth; in other words, anarchy is law."

"His Majesty the emperor is convinced that this unexpected event will have made the most lively impression on all the German Courts. It teaches, by a memorable example, how dangerous it is to contemplate with contemptuous indifference the operations of secret associations and of conspiracies skulking in the dark, and how wisely the German Princes have acted in opposing vigilance and vigour to the first symptoms of those dangerous attempts."

PORTUGAL.

The latest accounts from Portugal are contained in the Morning Chronicle of the 2d: This paper says—

"As some contradiction has prevailed in the statements received from Portugal, regarding Count Amarante, we think it proper to state, that a private letter dated Oporto, 13th September, mentions that the troops and province he commanded had enthusiastically joined the patriotic cause, but he himself had fled away. On the 8th, seeing it impossible to withstand the force of public opinion, the Count ordered a meeting of the inhabitants for the following day, in order to take the new oath; but in the night he fled away with one servant, passed through Morin, and it is added, he had already arrived at Corunna."

The East India Company's Cruiser *Ariel*, has been lost, and seventy seven of the crew perished.

LONDON, OCT. 4.

Yesterday morning the Countess Oldi, Col. Olivera and ten or eleven other persons, arrived at Dover, from Boulogne, to give evidence in favor of the Queen. It is said Count Bergami, brother of the Baron, is among them.

On Tuesday a procession of the Watermen on the river Thames, to Brandenburgh house, took place. Since the funeral of Nelson, London has witnessed nothing like the scene. The Thames was literally covered for miles, and the spectators which

lined the banks are supposed to have exceeded 200,000. The vessels began to move about the time that Mr. Brougham began his speech; and during the exordium the guns were heard firing under the walls of the Parliament House.

Accounts from Spain state that Russia has appointed an ambassador to that country.

Counsellor Phillips has addressed a long letter to the king, which is published, complaining of his treatment of the Queen, and vindicating her character and conduct.

At a meeting on the 28th on Freemason's Hall, Mr. Hobhouse was called to the chair. It was resolved.—That ministers have wantonly and wickedly entrapped their sovereign into a despotic persecution of the Queen, in which the laws and constitution were violated, and that the said ministers deserve impeachment, &c. Alderman Wood congratulated the meeting on the evidence that was to be produced, which he said he could assert, would come out like thunder upon all.

The sloop of war *Fly* captain Coffin, arrived in Galway Roads on Thursday evening, having in charge the American schooner *Centaur* of N. York; a new coppered vessel of 300 tons, 18 days out, with 700 hales tobacco, which she captured on Wednesday off Achill Head. The vessel is calculated for a smuggler, and the *Fly* to catch her.

LONDON, OCT. 2.

The Queen had not intimated any desire to attend in the House of Lords during the progress of her defence.

The Italian witnesses, in favour of the Queen, were constantly arriving, by dozens, half dozens, in pairs, and singly. The examination was to commence in the house of Lords on the 3d of October, the day after the date of our last paper by the White Oak.

Bergami arrived at Paris on the 27th ult. took post post horses, and proceeded immediately for Calais.

Countess Oldi, Bergami's sister, attended by a physician, had also passed through Paris, on her way to London.

The London Courier contradicts a report, that several sail of the line, and 40 frigates, with other ships to carry troops, are fitting out for an expedition.

It appears by the language of the Emperor Alexander, in his speech at the opening of the Polish diet, on the 13th of September, that the recent changes in Spain, Naples, and Portugal, are meditated at St. Petersburg with no friendly eye. The progress of the revolution is ascribed to the "spirit of evil," in one part of Europe, and the heaping of crimes and convulsions on each other."

Alderman Thorpe has been elected Lord Mayor of London. Various candidates were proposed who were unfavourable to the Queen, but they were all hissed.

*Memoirs of Bergami*—A pamphlet professing to be written by himself has been published in Paris. He affirms that he twice saved the life of her Royal Highness, and thence arose a feeling of gratitude in the mind of the Princess.

The Boatmen engaged about London, to the number of 18,000, have presented an address to the Queen.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

"The house of commons met according to adjournment on Monday the 19th instant, and the proceedings against the Queen gave rise to another animated debate, if that can be called debate where the speakers are nearly all on one side. The motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the appointment of a select committee to search the journals of the Lords, to ascertain the state of the Bill for degrading and divorcing the Queen, was met by an amendment moved by Mr. Hobhouse, and seconded by Mr. Bannet, to the effect, that an address should be presented to his majesty praying him to prorogue parliament, with the view of extricating the senate and nation from the embarrassing situation in which they were placed by this measure. All the speakers for the amendment assumed a confident tone. They represented her majesty as a much injured and insulted woman, and averred with great confidence, that the evidence produced against her was the effect of a deep laid and profligate conspiracy.

MARRIED.

On Sunday evening the 5th inst. by the Rev Dr. Cloud, Mr. Simon Little to Miss Catherine Hyndman, all of this county.

DEATHS.

James Prentiss, late of this town, and his brother John Prentiss, died lately at Hindostan, Indiana.

At the Bay of St. Louis, Mr. Charles P. Butler, formerly of this place.—He was a young man much respected by all who knew him. In this place, a few days ago, Mrs. Desforges consort of Mr. Stephen H. Desforges

Mr. Samuel Guinn, Robert Sanderson and Mr. Patsey his wife, late Patsey Guinn, James Kennedy and Sally his wife, late Sally Guinn, William Dillard and Rosannah his wife, late Rosannah Guinn, James Young and Polly his wife, late Polly Guinn, James Black and Betsey his wife, late Betsey Guinn, Benjamin Veatch and Isabella his wife, late Isabella Guinn, John Bunting the father, and Polly, Robert, John, Jane, Jim and Isabella, the children of Peggy Bunting, dec'd; David Kinkead and his children by Jane Kinkead, dec'd, late Jane Guinn, by their next friend Robert Sanderson; Thomas Guinn, Jeremiah Patton &c. his children by Susannah Patton, dec'd, late Susannah Guinn, their next friend, Robert Sanderson.

Take Notice,

That on the fifty day of January next, at my own house in the county of Woodford and state of Kentucky, I shall proceed to take the depositions of John Black, James Black, Benjamin Elkin and others—to be read as evidence in a suit in chancery in the Woodford Circuit Court depending, wherein you are complainants and I am defendant, and continue from day to day till the business is finished.

Yours &c.

ROBERT GUYN.  
November 10, 1820—46-4

A Journeyman Printer,  
Office of the Guardian of Liberty in Cincinnati, Ky.  
Nov. 9, 1820.

AUCTIONS.

By Le Grand & Bentley,  
On Friday Morning next, 17th inst.  
AT 10 O'CLOCK.  
WILL BE SOLD A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS, viz:

DOMESTIC Super CLOTHS  
Shirtings, Plaids and Stripes  
Bombazettes, assorted  
Cotton Hosiery and Half Hose  
8-4 Cassimere Slawls assorted colours  
Yellow and Red Flannels  
Worsted Suspenders  
Fine Boos Cotton in boxes  
Ribbons, assorted  
Sewing Silks assorted  
Metal and Gilt Buttons  
Mock Tuck Combs, Pins &c. &c.

ALSO A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
Hardware and Cutlery,  
In neat order—TERMS AT SALE.  
Lexington, Nov. 16, 1820.

FURNITURE  
At Auction.

By Le Grand & Bentley,  
On Friday Morning next, 17th inst.  
Precisely at 10 o'clock,  
WILL BE SOLD

A quantity of Household Furniture,  
NEARLY NEW;  
CONSISTING IN PART OF

ONE first rate Side-Board  
One Comm. n. ditto  
One superb Beureaux  
One Desk and Drawers  
One set first rate Madison Tables  
Two high post Bedsteads with cornice  
One low post do  
Two Breakfast Tables  
One Portable Writing Desk  
Two sets Chairs  
One pair Brass Andirons  
One do Shovel and Tongs  
Candlesticks, Looking Glass, Dressing Glass,  
A double Stand Carpet, &c. &c.  
To be seen at Store of Le Grand & Bentley—Terms liberal, at sale.

Lexington, November 16, 1820.

Kentucky:

Madison Circuit, Set:  
SEPTEMBER TERM, 1820.  
Green Clay, Complainant,  
Against  
Peter Gurrant's heirs, Defendants.

ON motion of the complainant, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, John Gurrant, Peter Gurrant, Stephen Gurrant, Daniel Gurrant, Henry Gurrant and Martha Gurrant, the two last, Henry and Martha, infant heirs of William Gurrant deceased, are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, they having failed to file their answer hereto to the complainant's bill agreeably to law and the rules of this court—it is ordered, that unless the said absent defendants do appear here on or before the first day of our next March term and file their answers hereto, that the same will be taken as confessed against them; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper of this state for two months successively.

A copy—teste,  
DAVID IRVINE, c. m. c. c.

46-2m  
TAKEN UP by Patrick Vance, living on Lane run, four miles from Lexington, Fayette county, one OREGON MARK with a large face, branded on the near buttock with a G appraised to twenty-five dollars before me.

G. R. TOMPKINS,  
Justice of the peace of Fayette city.

NEW GOODS.

Alex. Parker & Son,  
HAVE just Received from Philadelphia in addition to their former assortment, and now opening at their store opposite the Court House in Lexington.

BROAD CLOTHS & CASSIMERES, assted  
Cassimere, Flannels and Balize, assorted  
Rose and 3 Point Blankets, do  
Salisbury and Filled Flannels do  
Bombazettes and Ratinetts do  
Domestic Cottons do  
Steam Loom Shirtings do  
Irish Linens and Sheetings do  
Cotton and Worsted Hose do  
Silk, Kid and Beaver Gloves do  
Men's and Women's Silk Hose do  
Calicoes and Gingham do  
Elegant Figured Muslins do  
Cotton Crapes and Cape Robes do  
Gentlemen's Fashionable HATS do  
Cotton, Crape and Silk Shawls do  
Cloth and Cotton do  
Superfine and Common Bolting Cloths do  
Imperial and 3 TEAS  
Young Hyson do  
Coffee, Loaf Sugar and Chocolate  
Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Cloves  
Nutmegs, Mace and Cinnamon  
Madder, Allum and Indigo  
Queensware and China, assorted  
Glassware do  
Wool and Cotton Cards do  
Nails and Tacks do  
Hardware and Cutlery do  
Salt and Castings.  
Which will be sold on the most moderate terms for CASH.  
Lexington, October 28, 1820—44-4

M. J. NOVEL.

Offers for Sale, at his new stand  
fronting the Court-house,

20 BBL'S Orleans SUGAR, superior quality  
4 do Havana Refined SUGAR,  
5 Tierce MOLASSES,  
10 bbls. SALT,  
30 do good proof WHISKEY,  
8 do 4th proof OLD OGNIAC BRANDY,  
3 Kegs real HOLLAND GIN,  
3 do 4th proof JAMAICA SPIRITS,  
3 do PEPPER,  
3 do ALLSPICE,  
30 do Philadelphia CUT NAILS, all sizes  
6 do do FLOORING BRADS,  
6 do Scotch SNUFF,  
15 bales Alabama COTTON,  
60 Boxes best Havana SIGARS.  
Lexington, Nov. 9—45-4

Stoves Misplaced

TWO TEN PLATE STOVES were taken  
in a cart from the Factory of BART &  
WARRICK last fall, whoever may have  
borrowed them, will please to have them  
returned to me without delay.

K. WARFIELD.  
No. 100-0 1820—45  
Printing of all kinds,  
WILL BE EXECUTED AT THE  
Kentucky Gazette Office,  
With accuracy and dispatch.



## The Journal.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

TRUST ME AGAIN.

"Pay off old scores before you can expect to be trusted."

"TOWN TALK."

"It is true, I want another class, and will they settle it alas, and leave the older score? We hope—no true, as has been said, A Bill before the house is laid."

The first 'a' been fairly drawn, we grant; But people still their prizes want, And wanting them they grumble; Now friends at Frankfort, have a care, Of Lottery schemes—do beware, Least head-aching down you tumble.

For we contend, as well we may— For prizes they are bound to pay Us something more than books. The institution we revere; But long have we been taught to fear, Some modern tricky hooks.

JEREMY DILLER, T. P.

FROM THE WESTERN HERALD.

If I was a farmer, I would devote my whole attention to the cultivation of my farm, clothe and feed my servants well, take care of my stock, mend the holes in my fences and take a fair price for my produce, and never in dulgence in idleness and dissipation.

If I was a lawyer, I would not charge a poor man five dollars for a few words of advice.

If I was a physician, I could not have the conscience to charge as they do for feeling the pulse, extracting a tooth, taking a little blood, or administering medicine.

If I was a merchant, I would have an established price for my goods, and not under-sell my neighbors. I would sell at a moderate profit, and give good weight and measure, and deal as honestly as possible.

If I was a mechanic, I would apply my self industriously to my business, take care of my family, refrain from visiting taverns and grog-shops; and when I promised a man to have his work done by a certain time, I would endeavor to be punctual.

If I was a young buck, I would not cut as many ridiculous capers as some of them do, playing with their watch chains, blowing their rattans, and making a great noise with their high-heeled boots, (probably not paid for) and making remarks on plain and worthy people. They render themselves contemptible in the eyes of the sensible and unassuming.

If I was a young lady, I would not be seen spinning street-yarn every day, ogling this young fellow, nodding at another, and giving sweet smiles to a third, sometimes having three holes in one stocking, and two in the other.

If I was a lover, I would be true to the object of my affections, treat her with tenderness, and never let her conduct towards another, excite jealousy in my breast; but should she ever speak of me in terms of disrespect, or treat me with coolness, I would be off like a shot off a gun, and her arts would never again entrap me.

If I was an old bachelor, I would make every exertion in my power to get married, and, if I failed, I would buy a rope and hang myself.

And finally, Mr. Printer, if I was one of your useful and respectable profession, I never would refuse publishing pieces like this.

T. FEARNOUGHT, Esq.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas by an act of congress passed on the 3d of March, 1817, entitled "An act to authorize the appointment of a Surveyor for the lands in the northern part of the Mississippi Territory, and the sale of certain lands therein described," the President of the United States is authorized to cause certain lands to be sold:

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales shall be held at Huntsville, in Alabama, for the disposal (according to law) of the following lands, viz:

On the 2d Monday in October next, for the sale of townships 10 and 13, in range 2, E.; townships 9, 10, 11, and 14, in range 3, E.; townships 9, 10, 14, in range 4, E.; townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, in range 5, E.; townships 12, 13, and 14, in range 6, E.; and township 12, in range 7, E. Also, the lands in the tract commonly called Colburn's reserve.

On the 1st Monday in December next, for the sale of townships 11, 12, 13, and 14, in range 3, W.; townships 12, 13, and 14, in range 6 and 7, W.; townships 11, 12, 13, and 14, in range 8, W.; townships 12, 13, 14, in range 9, W.; townships 13, and 14, in range 10, W.; and township 14, in range 11, W.; Also, the lands adjoining the town of Marathon, which have not been offered for sale, except such lands as have been reserved by law for the support of schools, or for other purposes. The lands shall be sold in regular numerical order, commencing with the lowest number of section, township, and range.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the 22d day June 1820.

JAMES MONROE.

JOSEPH MITCHELL, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Cash in Hand

Will be given for 2 NEGRO BOYS and 1 GIRL of an unexceptionable character. Enquire of the Printers

June 3d, 1820—23d

## Stop the Thief!!!



### Strayed or Stolen.

FROM the subscriber on Friday night last, a

### Light Bay Horse,

ABOUT 15 hands high, shod before, a small blackish in the near eye, somewhat crease fallen, has been nicked, a small star in his forehead, the left hind foot white; has the appearance of a scar on each side of his back immediately under the saddle; he is a natural trotter; no brands or other marks recollected. Any person finding the said Horse, and delivering him to the subscriber or to Mr. Charles McDonald in Lexington, shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble—if stolen, a reward will be given for the thief if apprehended.

WM. McDONALD.

Lexington, Nov. 7, 1820—45-3t

### A Great Bargain.

FOR SALE, in Jessamine county, near the head of the South Fork of Clear creek, a Farm containing

300 Acres first rate land, 120 acres cleared, a never failing spring, a fine Apple Orchard. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN MOSLEY.

Sept. 9th, 1820—37\*

"On Eagle's wings immortal scandals fly."

"Whilst virtuous actions are but born and die."

DUNN.

### Reconciliation.

I HAVE returned from Missouri sooner than I expected when I left this country, and was very agreeably disappointed to find my wife at my father's, where she had been a month, and whether she had fled from savage cruelty, a bill having been filed for a divorce by a certain set, without it being by any means her wish to part with me. A mutual reconciliation has taken place, and as she says she is now perfectly willing to go to Missouri with me, where we will be out of the reach of the cause of all our disturbances. I have, with feelings of heart felt pleasure, forgiven her for all the injuries that have been done me through her by a few finished villains, (my personal enemies) that could not otherwise reach me, and have restored her to my fullest confidence. It is the desire of my soul, that the citizens should attach as small a portion of censure to Mrs. EVANS as the nature of the case will possibly admit of—those that may not see proper to place it on the proper persons, rather than they should put it on her, will please attach it all to me. Believing it to be noble to spare an enemy when he is in your power, and more especially out of respect to Mrs. E. as I should be necessarily compelled to very seriously criminate some of her nearest connections, if my enemies should hereafter remain silent, I shall decline the publication promised in this paper on my last starting to Missouri, although it would be somewhat gratifying to my feelings to portray about three first-rate and two petty scoundrels. The citizens would do well to be cautious how they put confidence in any reports that may proceed from the patent fee manufacturing hall, alias Martinsville, of Marble creek, Jessamine county. Without casting the smallest reflection on my wife, is not the foregoing circumstance alone sufficient to put to silence my enemies, and all busy babblers, and cause them to blush and hide their faces in confusion, when they should again attempt to profane my name? To my friends I tender my respectful compliments, of my enemies I ask no favors.

JOHN T. EVANS.

Hardinsburg, Sept. 9th, 1820—39\*

### FOWLER'S GARDEN.



### Luke Usher,

DEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public, that he has added to his present ESTABLISHMENT, that beautiful and well known place of refreshment and recreation,

### Fowler's Garden,

Where Ladies and Gentlemen may, at the shortest notice, be accommodated with Dinners or other refreshments, on moderate terms. And in order to render comfortable the situation of Ladies who may be inclined to visit those Gardens, Mrs. Usher has removed to this delightful spot, where she will use her best endeavors to make their visit pleasant and entertaining. And from the assiduous attention which will be paid at all times to his guests at the Gardens, he hopes to give general satisfaction to all who may honor him with their company.

17 Lexington

### Tanning & Skin Dressing.

THE subscriber has for Sale at his Tay-Yard on Main-street, Lexington, opposite the Baptist Grave Yard, an assortment of LEATHER of all descriptions for Saddlers and Shoemakers.

ALSO—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Tanned and Dressed Sheep & Deer Skins, Parchment, Buckskin, White Leather &c. &c.

He has always on hand a large quantity of WOOL for Hatters, Clothiers, &c. He also takes Hides to Tan on Shares, and gives CASH for Hides.

WM. CRODE.

March 30, 1820—13-ly

### LIVERY STABLES.



I AM happy to announce to my friends and the public generally, that I have, at a great expense rebuilt my

### Livery Stables,

In a manner superior to any in the State, and upon the same ground on which they formerly stood. I respectfully solicit the patronage of my former customers and the public generally. I shall endeavour and hope to give satisfaction to all who may call.

WILLIAM ROWMAN.

Lexington, May 29, 1820—32-ly

### Hemp Wanted.

THE highest CASH price will be given for HEMP, at the Factory of

JOHN BRAND.

Dec. 24—52-ly

## CULTIVATORS OF THE SOIL.

### The American Farmer.

THE first number of the AMERICAN FARMER, was issued on the 2d of April, 1819. It may be announced as an established National work, adapted to all the varieties of our climate, since many of the most eminent citizens in ALL the states, contribute by their patronage and their pens, to its circulation and its usefulness.

To make known all discoveries in the science, and all improvements in the practice of AGRICULTURE and DOMESTIC ECONOMY—and to develop the means and designate plans of internal improvements generally constitute the chief objects to which the American Farmer is devoted. It takes no concern or interest in party politics, nor in the transient occurrences of the day.

The Farmer is published weekly, on a sheet the size of a large news paper, and folded so as to make eight pages—and to admit of being conveniently bound up and preserved in volumes. Each volume will consist of fifty two numbers, a title page and an index, and numerous ENGRAVINGS to represent new implements, and improved systems of husbandry.

Each number gives a true and accurate statement of the then selling prices of country produce, live stock and all the principal articles brought for sale in the Baltimore market.

For the sum of Five Dollars, per annum to be paid in advance the actual receipt of every number is guaranteed. That is, when they fail to come to hand, duplicates shall be sent until every number shall have been received.

As the Editor takes the risk and cost of the mail on letters addressed to him—should subscription money miscarry, he nevertheless, holds himself bound to furnish the paper.

To those who may think the price of subscription too high, it may be remarked, that on a comparison of their actual contents, one volume of the American Farmer will be found to contain as much as four volumes of the "Memoirs of the Agricultural Society of Philadelphia," and four of that patriotic, and exceedingly valuable work, "The Soil."

To show that the American Farmer, is conducted in a manner to answer the great national purpose for which it was established, and that is not undeserving the encouragement of the Agriculturalists of the United States, the following testimonials are respectfully submitted—others equally conclusive, might be offered.

Extract of a letter from Governor HOW, who is acknowledged to be one of the most wealthy, well informed and best managing farmers in the United States.

"The Farmer, so far, is the best agricultural compilation, in my humble opinion, that I have ever seen, and deserves the patronage of the public."

From the President of the Agricultural Society, Eastern Shore of Maryland.

"I am anxious to preserve the whole of the work and wish it to be in the hands of every farmer in the United States. It is by the diffusion of knowledge only, that we can expect our country to improve in Agriculture, which paper is admirably calculated to impart to all who will take pains to be improved by reading."

Respectfully thy friend,

ROB. MOORE.

From an address delivered by Thomas LAW, Esq. President of the Agricultural Society of Prince George's county.

"Before I conclude, let me recommend to you the American Farmer, a paper which collects into a focus all the light on husbandry, which emanates from every quarter of the globe—I have requested Mr. Skinner to give an annual index, which will make it equal to a library for a farmer."

From Doctor Calvin Jones, of Raleigh, North Carolina, a gentleman of high repute for his devotion to the interest of Agriculture, and for his attainments in other sciences.

FOR THE BALTIMORE EDITOR.

Mr. Gales—I request of you the favor to inform those respectable friends who have interested themselves in the success of the "American Farmer," that the paper proffered is not such as will justify its publication. The best service I can now render them is, to recommend to their notice the "American Farmer," an Agricultural paper, published weekly by John S. Skinner of Baltimore. An acquaintance with this work will prevent any regret being experienced at the non-appearance of mine.

CALVIN JONES.

The following notice was addressed at their own expense, through the public papers of that state, by the board of managers of the Agricultural Society.

TO THE PLANTERS OF S. CAROLINA. The "American Farmer," which is, as appears from its title, devoted principally to subjects relating to agriculture, contains a great variety of matter, the result of actual and well digested experiments, embracing the whole range of domestic and rural economy, such as cannot fail, if duly observed, to be highly beneficial to your interests. The great object of this society is, to promote agriculture, and thereby advance the prosperity not of themselves individually, but of their fellow citizens generally. They believe they cannot more effectually, in this early stage of their organization, promote their object, than by recommending this paper to your perusal. They therefore take the liberty to recommend the American Farmer as highly worthy of your attention. By order of the Board of Managers,

J. J. CHAPPELL,

Vice-President presiding.

Extract from the proceedings of the agricultural Society of Albemarle, Virginia, at their last meeting, May 8, 1820.

"In order more generally to disseminate the agricultural intelligence and improvements made through the use of the United States, the Society resolved to present each of its members with the first volume of the American Farmer, edited at Baltimore, by John S. Skinner, Esq. "P. MINOR, Secy."

All gentlemen who feel an interest in the circulation of a Journal devoted to the objects and conducted on the plan here described, are requested to transmit the names of subscribers—but from all cases the money must be remitted before the paper can be sent. It will, however, be returned in any case, where the subscriber, in a view of the paper, not being satisfied may think proper to return it to the editor within three weeks.

An allowance of 10 per cent. will be made when claimed, on all monies received for, and remitted to the editor.

A few of the first volume, either in sheets or well bound, with a copious index, remain on hand for sale.

Notes of the Banks of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia, generally, will be received at par.

All communications to be addressed to

JOHN S. SKINNER,

Baltimore.

Subscriptions for the American Farmer received at the Gazette Office, where the work may be seen.

NOW PUBLISHING, AND WILL BE READY TO DELIVER TO SUBSCRIBERS AT THE OFFICE OF THE

Lexington Public Advertiser, On or before the first of next month, A General Instructor;

Compiled for the use and benefit of Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Coronors, Constables, Jurors, and Jurymen, in the Commonwealth of Kentucky, adapted to the laws now in force.

It is the most extensive work of the kind ever published in the United States, and embraces copious extracts from the most approved common law writers, on the following subjects, viz:

Accessory, Affray, Apprentices, Assignments, Arrangements, Arrest, Assault, Awards, Bail, Barratry, Bonds, Burglary, Carriers, Certiorari, Commitment, Constables, Coroners, Covenants, Criminals, Confession, Distress, Escapes, Evidence, Felony, Fine and Cry, Homage, Habeas Corpus, Infants, Information, Jail and Jailor, Judgments, Jurors and Jurors, Justices of the Peace, Larceny, Libel, Lunatics, Maim, Maintenance, Mandamus, Misconduct, Nuisance, Oaths, Pardon, Perjury, Prison Breaking, Process, Rape, Recognition, Rescous, Restitution of Stolen Goods, Riot, Rout and unlawful assembly, Robbery, Search Warrant, Sheriff, Lender, Streets for the peace, Sureties for good behaviour, Treason, Treasure found, Warrant, Wife and Women—Together with the statutory provisions, on these as well as every subject coming within the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, which will enable the inferior judicial, as well as executive officers of the government to perform their respective duties with promptitude and safety.

This work will be also enriched with nearly four hundred precedents or forms, comprising not only all such as are used in legal proceedings, but all that are necessary for the farmer, Mechanic, Manufacturer or Merchant, as well as all other private citizens, and enable every man to become his own lawyer, and transact all his business without the aid of counsel.

The above work will be for Sale at the Book Store of W. W. WORSLEY, Lexington.

As there are but a few copies printed, those who desire to purchase will do well to apply soon.

Lexington, Oct. 10—41

Lexington Brass, Iron & Bell



CONTINUES to carry on the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, in the town of Lexington, second door below the Theatre, Water street, where all kinds of

Brass and Iron Work for

Machinery &c.

May be had on the shortest notice. Also, will be kept on hand BELLS for Taverns, Houses and Houses; refined Wagon, Carriage and Gig BOXES; Rattlers, Tailors and FLAT IRONS; Scales, Weights and Waffle Irons; Gun Mountings and Clock Castings; Rivets and Still Cocks, with many other articles too tedious to mention.

Lexington, June 18, 1819—25-ly

For Sale or to Rent, A COTTON FACTORY,

Containing 108 Spindles & 3 Carding Machines, WITH every necessary appurtenance, all in good order and ready for immediate business.

This property is fitted up in a good brick house, located in a valuable and convenient part of the town, and will be sold separately or with the house to suit the purchaser. Terms liberal, both as to price and time of payment; and we believe, that we can assert, without presumption, that no place in Kentucky would better support an establishment of its size than Versailles, where there is a regular and increasing demand for Cotton Yarns. Apply to

R. & W. B. LONG,

Versailles, Feb. 5—41



Benjamin Ayres,

(Sign of the Cross Keys, Main street.) HAS just received from Philadelphia, in addition to his former stock the following

GROCERIES,

Imperial and 2 FEAS, Young Hyson 3, Best GIBBON COFFEE, LOAF & LUMP SUGARS, PEPPER, &c.

ALSO—A few dozen PORT WINE, Holland Gin, Cognac Brandy, West India Rum, Madeira Wine.

Which he will dispose of on as reasonable terms as can be purchased elsewhere.

HE CONTINUES to keep at the ABOVE STAND, A

House of Entertainment, For the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, where every attention will be paid to those who may favor him with their custom.

Those who wish to partake of the finest

OYSTERS,

cooked in the best and most approved style, could do well to call as above.

9-6m Lexington, July 27, 1820.

## James E. Davis,

WILL practice Law in the Fayette Courts. His office will be found over the room formerly occupied by J. A. Haggins, esq. first door below Fraser's corner. He pledges himself to be diligent and punctual in business. Aug. 20—34-ly

### Travellers and Others

ARE informed, they can be accommodated at B. Gaines's Boarding House.

ON Market-street, between the Episcopal Church and the Public Square, by the Day, Week, or Single Meal, viz: Boarding & lodging by the Week, \$4 50 By the Day, : : : : 87 1/2 Dinner, : : : : 37 1/2 Breakfast or Supper, : : : : 25 Horse, Livery stable prices. Lexington, June 22, 1820—25.

### 50 Dollars Reward.

THOSE who will give information, on the night of the 30th July, in Lexington, a N. E. GRO MAN, named

A D K I N S.

He is about 23 years of age, straight made, and nearly six feet high—a mild dark complexion, and tolerably thick lips—and has a scar on the side of his head. The above reward will be given for him, if caught out of this state, and delivered to me in Lexington, or secured in any convenient Jail; and twenty five dollars, if caught in this state. All reasonable expenses will be paid.

ROBERT J. GATEWOOD.

Lexington, October 1820—40-7

### Notice.

IN pursuance of a Decretal Order, of the Fayette Circuit Court, made at the June term, 1820, and an amendment there at the September term, 1820, in the suit in Chancery depending in said Court, wherein Stephen H. Reed is Complainant, and Lewis Hogan is defendant, the undersigned Commissioners will expose to sale, on the premises, to the highest bidder, for notes on the Bank of Kentucky, or its branches, on the 11th day of November next,

106 Acres of Land,

Or as much thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy the Complainant's demand. The Land is situated in the county of Garrard, and state of Kentucky, on the Kentucky river, adjoining the lands of Elizabeth Hogan, Taylor & Hicks heirs &c. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale by

WM. B. SUMMERS,

RICH'D. SHARP,

October 12, 1820—41-3

State Seminary of Indiana.

SALE OF LOTS.

THE public are hereby notified, that on the 2d MONDAY IN NOVEMBER next, on that part of the reserved township in Monroe county, most contiguous to Bloomington comprising the site located for the State Seminary, there will be a sale of lots of various sizes, consisting of not less than one half acre, nor more than twenty acres each. One fifth of the purchase money will be required in advance, and the balance in three annual payments.

Purchasers will be required to give notes with approved security, on which they will receive title bonds for the lots purchased. Those acquainted with the situation of the lands in said township, require no commendation to make them sensible of its peculiar and local advantages; but for the better information of those living at a distance, it will not be improper to observe, that nature has been bountiful in bestowing on this place all the requisites that a generous public, zealous for the promotion of the object in view, could with reason anticipate or even desire. A salutiferous climate—beautiful eminence in full view of the town, fertile country around and excellent springs that never fail.

These advantages, combined with others too numerous to detail, hold forth a promise of pleasant resort to all gentlemen of wealth and respectability, who would enjoy the blessings of health as well as the convenience of attending to the education of their own offspring.

JAMES BORDLAND, Agent.

Sept. 1820—40-4t

P. S. The Editors of the Indiana Gazette, Western Sun and General Advertiser, Western Eagle, Tocsin, and Plain Dealer, Ind. Commercial Advertiser, Kentucky Gazette, Ky. and Liberty Hall and Supporter, Ohio: are requested to give the above four insertions in their papers and forward their accounts to the subscriber.

STENOGRAPHY.

THE subscriber announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington, and its neighborhood, that he will commence a course of lessons on an improved system of SHORT HAND, as soon as a sufficient number of scholars to form a class shall have made application. The utility of this art, to the student and man of letters, must be obvious. The man of business may, by its means, avoid the dullness and loss of time necessary in copying letters in the usual manner; nor will its advantages be inconsiderable to the Ladies: the convenience of keeping their memorandums, and copies of their correspondence in short hand, need not be urged; and as an elegant accomplishment, they will be amply compensated for the short time devoted to its attainment. Those who prefer it will be waited on at their own houses.

Apply at Lapham's Coffee House.

T. MQUEEN.

Lexington, October 12, 1820.

10 Dollars Reward.

WAS feloniously taken from my house, on the 11th inst. a large memorandum

Book,

Containing the following Bank Notes, viz:—One \$5 Kentucky note, \$7 on Barboursville, 1\$ on the Georgetown bank, \$3 on the Hartford, Conn bank, \$2 on Knoxville, Ten \$1 on Richmond, Va. \$1 on Mount Sterling, and \$1 on Newport bank—Also a number of papers of house to any person excepting myself. Any person finding said pocket Book, and detecting the thief shall have the above reward.

R. M. MARSHALL.

October 12th, 1820—41

85 Dollars Reward

THE Memorandum Book advertised to have been lost by me on the 20th inst. containing

390 Dollars,

In notes on the Virginia Bank and Farmers Bank of Virginia, has been found and returned with only Five Dollars of the money. The person having the money is at liberty to return the balance: say 390 Dollars, and no questions asked. He can inclose it under cover to Mr. Samuel Ayres, or to myself, and deposit it in the letter box of the Post-office in this town.

EDWD. ROWZEE,

Lexington, Sep. 22, 1820—39